

**A BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES SURVEY REPORT
FOR THE
DART TENTATIVE PARCEL MAP PROJECT
TPM 20675, LOG No. 02-21-004
APN 612-21-05
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO**

Prepared for

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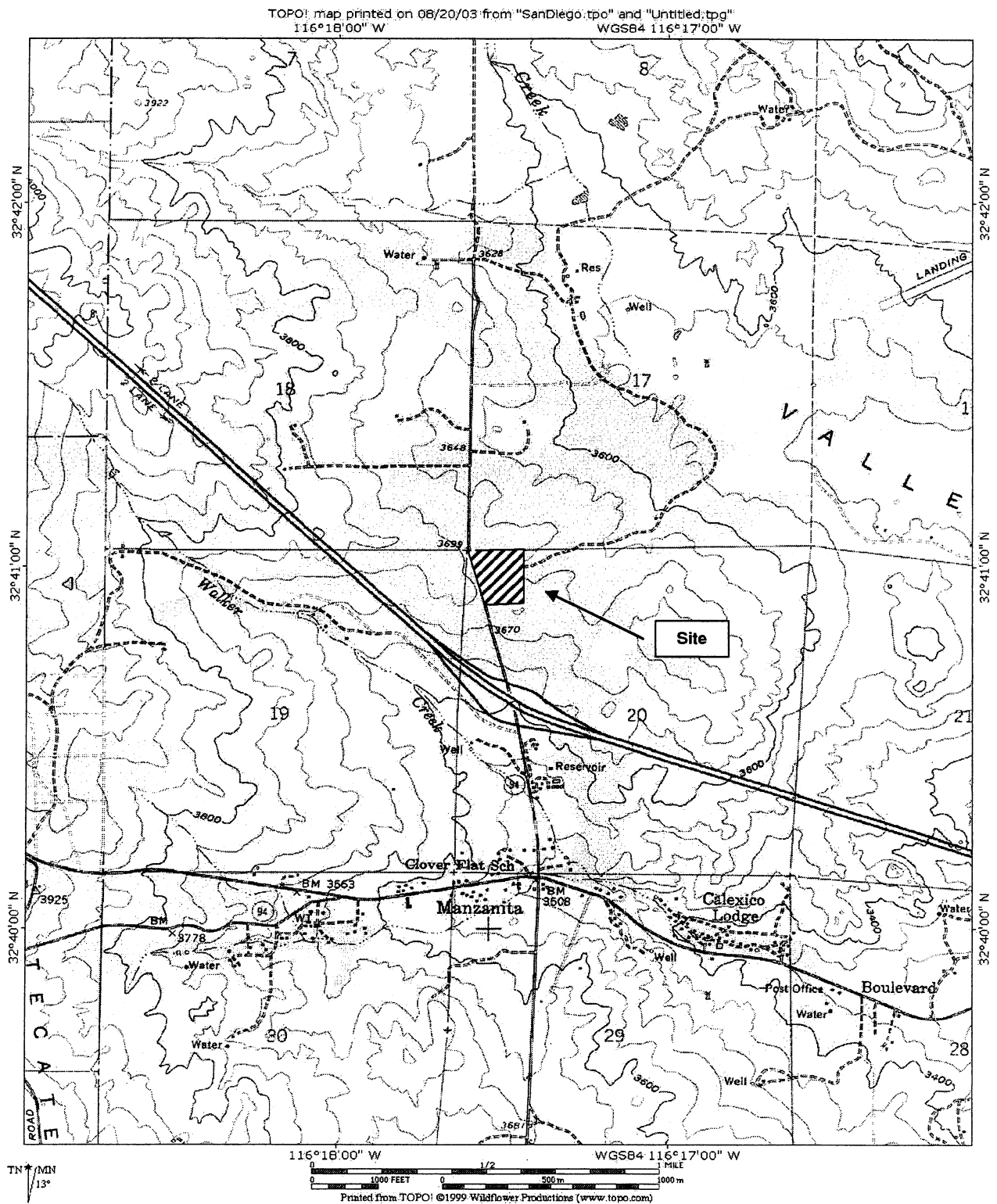
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SDC DPLU RCVD 5-30-06
TPM20675RPL¹

FIGURE 1. REGIONAL LOCATION - THE DART SUBDIVISION PROJECT
TPM 20675 - PORTION OF THE USGS 7.5' QUADRANGLE



INTRODUCTION

This report addresses biological resources, project impacts, and RPO/CEQA (Resource Protection Ordinance/California Environmental Quality Act) compatibility for the proposed Dart Tentative Parcel Map project. The project involves an approximately 33.5-acre parcel of vacant land located off Ribbonwood Road and Roadrunner Lane in the Boulevard area of unincorporated San Diego County (Figure 1).

PROJECT AND SITE DESCRIPTION

Approval of the Dart TPM project would result in the creation of three new legal parcels ranging in size between 10.56 and 11.45 gross acres each. Three dwelling units would presumably be built; one on each new parcel, although this application does not include any proposed grading or site improvements. Primary access to the property would be from the west, off Ribbonwood Road.

The project site is undeveloped, supporting areas of open desert transition chaparral vegetation. Elevations onsite range between approximately 3,675 feet MSL near the site's southwestern corner and 3,775 site's feet MSL at the site's highest point at the southeastern corner. The soil-type found onsite consist of La Posta Loamy Course Sand on slopes between 5 and 30 percent (LaE2). This soil-type is not known to support significant populations of narrow endemics or other very rare plants or animals.

The Dart TPM property is located in a rural part of San Diego County, although there are several homes in the vicinity, including homes on adjoining parcels to the north, west, and east. Other areas in the vicinity of the property support similar habitats including desert scrub and chaparral, oak woodlands, and development. The only habitats that adjoin the property, however, are chaparral and development.

PURPOSE OF STUDY

The purpose of this study was to inventory the property for biological resources, identify and map all onsite habitats, and search for signs of rare, endangered, threatened, or otherwise sensitive plants or animals which are known from the area, and which could occur here. These data were used in an assessment of biological resource values. This analysis allows a determination of project-related direct and indirect impacts, as required by the CEQA and the RPO, and mitigation, if appropriate and necessary. It is expected that the development of the property and associated improvements will result in measurable losses of biological resource values, necessitating mitigation.

METHODS

Field surveys of the Dart TPM property were completed in July of 2001 and March and April of 2003. The specific dates, personnel, and weather conditions are presented in Table 1. Investigators included the author (VS) and Shannon M. Allen, Biological Consultant (SA).

Table 1. Field Surveys – The Dart TPM Project Site

<u>Date</u>	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Personnel</u>	<u>Conditions</u>
30 July '01	08:30-10:30	VS, SA	clear, temps in the mid 80's, SW winds 0-5 MPH
19 March '03	09:15–11:15	VS, SA	clear, sunny, temps high 50's/low 60's, SW winds 0-2 MPH
25 March '03	09:00–11:00	VS, SA	clear, sunny, temps mid 60's/low 70's, E winds 6-10 MPH
3 April '03	09:00-11:00	VS, SA	clear, temps low 60's, SW winds 0-10 MPH
11 April '03	08:30-10:30	VS, SA	clear, temps low 60's, W winds 0-9 MPH
19 April '03	09:30-11:30	VS, SA	clear, temps mid 60's, NE winds 0-7 MPH

All plants, animals and habitats encountered during the survey periods were noted in the field. The limits of each habitat-type were mapped in the field utilizing an aerial photograph of the property. All plants and animals identified in association with the property are listed in Table 2 at the end of this report. Plants were identified *in situ*, or based on characteristic floral parts collected and later examined in detail. Floral nomenclature used in this letter follows Hickman (1993) and others. Plant communities, as designated by numerical code, follow Holland (1996, as amended).

Wildlife observations were made opportunistically. Binoculars were used to aid in observations and all wildlife species detected were noted. Animal nomenclature used in this report is taken from Stebbins (1985) for reptiles and amphibians, American Ornithologist's Union (1983, as updated) for birds, and Jones, et. al (1992) for mammals.

Several directed field surveys and habitat evaluations were conducted in conjunction with the biological study of this property. These included a directed Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Flight Season survey and habitat evaluations for various other sensitive species known from the vicinity. The various directed surveys followed approved protocols to maximize detection of the respective biological resources, if present.

RESULTS

Habitats

The Dart TPM project site supports two relatively discrete plant associations. These are (1) Semi-desert Chaparral (Holland Code #37400) and (2) Urban/Developed habitat (Holland Code #12000) at the periphery. The approximate configuration of each of the onsite habitats is shown in Figure 2.

Semi-desert Chaparral (Holland Code 37120) – 27.9 acres

Nearly one hundred percent of the property supports mature Semi-desert Chaparral vegetation. This community is indicated by large, hard-woody shrubs, including Red-shanks (*Adenostoma sparsifolium*), Chamise (*A. fasciculatum*), Mexican Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens*), Silk-tassel (*Garrya*), Buckbrush *Ceanothus* (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and others. Also present in open areas are soft-woody species, such as Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and Flat-top Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*). Herbaceous and shrub understory species observed include Mariposa Lily (*Calochortus* sp.), Fimbriate Spineflower (*Chorizanthe fimbriata*), and California Peony (*Paeonia californica*).

Urban/Developed (Holland Code 12000) – 5.6 acres

Urban/Developed Habitat is found around the periphery of the property and in association with developed parcels in the vicinity. Weedy species are present along the road shoulders, including Annual Burweed (*Ambrosia acanthicarpa*), Tansy Mustard (*Descurainia pinnata*), and Ripgut and Cheat Brome (*Bromus diandrus*, *B. tectorum*). Surrounding the property are scattered homes and open areas.

Plants

Seventy-two species of vascular plants were detected on the Dart TPM property. The plant species observed typify the diversity normally found in Semi-desert Chaparral and disturbed areas in the interior areas of San Diego County. A complete list of the plants detected, listed alphabetically, can be found in Table 2, attached. This list would be expected to represent at least 90 percent of the naturalized plants occurring on this site. Two of the plants observed are considered sensitive in San Diego County. These are Jacumba Milk-vetch and Desert Beauty. These are discussed subsequently.

Animals

Twenty-nine species of animals were observed using the project site. These are generally common species, abundant in the site's general vicinity. Animals observed onsite are listed in Table 2, attached. Three of the animals observed are considered sensitive in San Diego County. These are San Diego Coast Horned Lizard, Coastal Western Whiptail, and Turkey Vulture. Each of these is discussed subsequently.

SENSITIVE RESOURCES

Sensitive Vegetation Communities

Vegetation communities (habitats) are generally considered "sensitive" if; (a) they are recognized by the County's Resource Protection Ordinance as being generally depleted; (b) they are considered rare within the region by local experts, (c) if they are known to support sensitive animal or plant species; and/or (d) they are known to serve as important wildlife corridors. These sensitive habitats are typically depleted throughout their known ranges, or are highly localized and/or fragmented.

The Semi-desert Chaparral on the Dart TPM site is considered sensitive insofar as it supports several sensitive species. However, this community is locally not depleted, with extensive stands in the undeveloped transmontane areas of the County. As a habitat-type, *per se*, Semi-desert Chaparral is not considered a sensitive biological resource.

Sensitive Plants

Two species of sensitive plants were observed on the Dart TPM property during the field surveys. These are Jacumba Milk-vetch (*Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*), and Desert Beauty (*Linanthus bellus*). These are discussed below. Sensitive plants are those listed as "Rare", "Endangered", "Threatened", "of Special Concern", or otherwise considered noteworthy by the Natural Community Conservation Program, the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the California Native Plant Society (CNPS), or other conservation agencies, organizations, or local botanists.

Jacumba Milk-vetch

Astragalus douglasii var. *perstrictus*

Status: CNPS RED code: 2-2-2, List 1B

Federal Status: "Species of Concern"

"Sensitive Plant" (County of San Diego, 1995)

Distribution: Interior areas of San Diego and Imperial Counties, and adjacent Baja California, Mexico. Reported localities in San Diego County include Cameron Corners, Buckman Springs, Bankhead Springs, Campo, Tierra del Sol, Manzanita, McCain Valley, Jacumba, and others.

Habitat(s): Occurs in open desert scrub and chaparral, often in association with light soil disturbance, which scarifies the seed. Frequently seen along old dirt roads and tracks, and relatively common along the shoulders of Old Highway 80.

Status On Site: Approximately 40 mature specimens observed onsite, nearly all restricted to the brushed area along the site's southwestern edge (Figure 2). The brushing of this area appears to not have adversely impacted this species, and may be responsible for allowing specimens to germinate and grow. Other specimens were seen as occasional across nearly all areas of the site. Based on the autecology of *Astragalus*, it is anticipated that this species is well distributed on this site and in the vicinity, with large numbers of specimens residing as dormant in the seed bank, awaiting scarification.

Desert Beauty

Linanthus bellus

Status: CNPS RED code: 2-2-1, List 2

"Sensitive Plant" (County of San Diego, 1995)

Distribution: Interior areas of San Diego County and adjacent Baja California, Mexico. Reported localities in San Diego County include Tierra Del Sol, Jacumba, McCain Valley, Live Oak Springs, Boulevard, and others.

Habitat(s): Occurs on open, high desert sands, often in large numbers after a good winter rainfall.

Status On Site: Hundreds to thousands of specimens observed onsite over most of the property. This low annual is well distributed onsite in sandy openings.

Comments: As an annual, numbers vary from year to year, depending on rainfall. Desert Beauty can be extremely abundant in suitable high desert habitats, with many tens of thousands of acres of suitable habitat in proximity to this property.

A variety of other sensitive plants is known from the general vicinity of the property. These are listed in Table 4. A few of these have a potential to occur onsite. As discussed previously, the soil-types associated with this property do not normally support large numbers of endemic plant species.

Sensitive Animals

Three sensitive animals were detected on the subject property during the field surveys. These are San Diego Coast Horned Lizard (*Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*), Coastal Western Whiptail (*Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*), and Turkey Vulture (*Cathartes aura*). Sensitive animals are those listed as "Rare", "Endangered", "Threatened", "of Special Concern" or otherwise noteworthy by the California Department of Fish and Game, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the National Audubon Society, the County of San Diego, or other conservation agencies, organizations, or local zoologists.

San Diego Horned Lizard

Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei

Status: "Species of Concern" (USFWS, 1998)

"California Species of Special Concern" (CDFG, 1994)

Federal Status: "Species of Concern"

Sensitive Reptile List (County of San Diego, 1994)

Distribution: Ventura County south into northern Baja California Norte. Specimens found from sea level to mountain elevations and down desert slopes to the edge of the low desert.

Habitat(s): Open sage scrub, grassland, forested areas and chaparral.

Status onsite: A single juvenile specimen was observed onsite near the northern property edge.

Comments: This cryptic species is probably relatively common onsite, and relatively common in the vicinity of this property.

Coastal Western Whiptail

Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus

Status: Federal: Former Endangered Species Candidate, Category C2

Federal Status: "Species of Concern"

State status: none

Sensitive Reptile List (County of San Diego, 1994)

Distribution: Cismontane areas of California from the Mexican Border to near central California

Habitat(s): Open areas in a variety of habitats, such as chaparral, sage scrub, desert scrub. Requires open areas and friable soils.

Status On Site: Three specimens observed onsite in open areas of chaparral. Clearly well distributed on this property, and common in the vicinity of this property.

Turkey Vulture

Cathartes aura

Status: "Blue-list" (Tate, 1986)

"Declining" (Unitt, 1984)

Sensitive Bird List (County of San Diego, 1994)

Distribution: Ranges from southern Canada to Argentina.

Habitat(s): Open areas, farmlands, and grasslands. Usually seen soaring overhead or perched on poles, dead trees, or on the ground

Status onsite: Single specimen observed soaring over the property and adjacent lands. Nesting habitat not present onsite, therefore not anticipated as a nesting species

Other sensitive animals known from the general vicinity of the property are listed in Table 4. A few of these probably occur onsite, at least on an occasional basis, particularly certain wide-ranging foragers, such as various species of rare bats, various raptors, certain other rare reptiles etc.

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly Flight Season Survey

Quino Checkerspot Butterfly (*Euphydryas editha quino*), a federally-listed Endangered Butterfly, is known from habitat similar to that found on the subject site. A directed Flight Season Survey for Quino Checkerspot Butterfly was conducted as a part of the analysis for this report in the March and April of 2003 (Table 1). All field surveys followed the current (2002) survey protocol for this species pursuant to the requirements of our Federal ESA Section 10 (A) (1) (a) Recovery Permits for this species, # TE 87888133 and # TE 038065.

Eleven species of locally-common butterflies (Table 2) were detected during the surveys. However, Quino was not detected at any time during any of the fieldwork. As a result of this survey, it appears certain at this time that Quino does not occur in association with the subject property at this time.

Regional Distribution of Jacumba Milk-vetch and Desert Beauty

Jacumba Milk-vetch and Desert Beauty are relatively "high priority" sensitive plants, being listed as "Group A" and Group B" species under the County's Biological Mitigation Ordinance

Desert Beauty and Jacumba Milk-vetch appear to be predominantly northern Baja California high-desert species that extend their distributions in to the U.S. from the eastern Sierra Juarez Mountains of Baja California to the southern flanks of the Laguna Mountains. These species occur in the southeastern portion of San Diego County

from at least Buckman Springs to Desert View, a linear distance of approximately 25 miles. Both species also occur up from the Mexican border to the slopes above Canebrake Canyon, a distance of about the same number of miles. Thus, they cover approximately 400,000 acres of transitional high-desert chaparral habitat, the vast majority of which is in the public domain (BLM lands, Cleveland National Forest, and Anza Borrego State Park).

Within their habitats, both Desert Beauty and (to a lesser extent) Jacumba Milk-vetch can be extremely abundant under suitable growing conditions. During normal or above rainfall years Desert Beauty can be seen in the hundreds of thousands, growing at high densities in sandy openings in the chaparral. Jacumba Milk-vetch can also be extremely abundant, most frequently being seen in disturbed areas where scarification has allowed germination. For example, the drive from Buckman Springs to Boulevard along Highway 94 will reveal many thousands of specimens growing on the disturbed road shoulder in most sandy areas. Specimens can be seen along nearly every track, wash, and dirt road that crosses this area.

PROJECT IMPACTS

Impacts to biological resources associated with the Dart TPM project are assessed as being either "significant" or "less than significant", as defined by CEQA. The determination of impact significance is based on one or all of the following criteria:

- have a substantial adverse effect on sensitive habitats, species, or raptor foraging or wildlife movement
- or--
- reduce the ability of the County to implement existing or future conservation programs
- or--
- are out of conformance with applicable ordinances, policies and habitat conservation plans

Anticipated impacts to habitats were calculated by determining the acreage of each habitat affected by the site development, including future grading, estimated brush clearing for fire protection and septic installation purposes, and home construction, as expected to occur in the future. These are summarized in Table 3.

Measurable direct impacts would result from the development of Dart TPM project site. Direct impacts result from the actual removal of habitat, plants, and animals from the site through grading and brushing clearing or thinning for fire protection purposes, agriculture, etc. These direct impacts are considered permanent, because they result in a conversion of habitats to landscaped areas, structures, groves, roads, etc. Indirect impacts also affect plants, animals, and habitats that occur on or near the project site. These are not the direct result of grading or development. Examples of indirect impacts include introduction of exotic species, human or pet intrusions into natural areas, lighting, traffic, and noise. Indirect impacts are often called "edge effects".

An impact analysis associated with the various onsite habitats is presented in tabular format in Table 3. This analysis assumes full site utilization as the parcels are developed in the future.

Direct Impacts

Future development of the Dart TPM project site, as presently proposed, could result in the direct impacts that follow. The numbers below were derived by calculating the acreage of the proposed roads, driveways, leach fields, pads, and fire clearing requirements (100' from outer edge of pad):

- (1) Up to 27.9 acres of Semi-desert Chaparral could be impacted as a result of site development. The loss of this habitat is considered **significant**, as defined by CEQA. Mitigation for this loss is required under CEQA and the RPO.
- (2) Impacts to Urban/Developed Habitat are considered **less than significant**, as defined by CEQA and the RPO. Mitigation for this loss is not required.
- (3) Development will result in the direct loss of occupied foraging habitat for several species of sensitive plants and animals, including Jacumba Milk-vetch, Desert Beauty, San Diego Coast Horned Lizard, Coastal Western Whiptail, and Turkey Vulture. Also lost will be habitat presumably supporting various other sensitive species. The loss of sensitive species in the aggregate is considered **significant**, as defined by CEQA. However, habitat-based mitigation will be provided for this impact (indirectly) through protection of native vegetation that theoretically supports these species.

Indirect Impacts

Indirect impacts resulting from changes in land use are anticipated. These are primarily edge effects impacting natural areas and adjoining offsite areas. The uses of trails through and along open space areas are one type of edge effect. Indirect impacts associated with site development (primarily edge effects due to fragmentation of the habitat) are considered **less than significant**. This is because most areas surrounding the site are currently developed in a manner similar to that being proposed.

MITIGATION

Development of the Dart TPM property will result in a direct loss of sensitive habitat, as defined by CEQA and the RPO. Mitigation is thus required to ensure that there is no loss of sensitive habitat values or degradation of significant natural areas as a result of future site improvement.

In order to reduce project-related impacts to **Less than Significant**, and achieve adequate habitat-based mitigation, pursuant to the requirements of the CEQA and the RPO, it is recommended that the project applicants provide one of the following as described below. The first option is the recommendation of the project biologist, and the second is an option that the County of San Diego will support. In either case, it is assumed that "habitat-based" mitigation would be provided in order to compensate for the loss of Jacumba Milk-vetch, Desert Beauty, San Diego Coast Horned Lizard, Coastal Western Whiptail, Turkey Vulture, and possibly other sensitive species:

- Provide **offsite** mitigation in the Boulevard area at a ratio of 1-to-1 for the loss of approximately 27.9 acres of Semi-desert Chaparral vegetation. This would require the securement of no less than approximately 27.9 acre-credits (@ 1-to-1) of the same type of habitat in a County-approved location in the project vicinity. The selected mitigation site must support the same habitat and sensitive species as are found on the project site, including Jacumba Milk-vetch, Desert Beauty, San Diego Coast Horned Lizard, Coastal Western Whiptail, Turkey Vulture, and possibly other sensitive species.
- Provide **onsite** mitigation at a ratio of 1-to-1 for project impacts to Semi-desert Chaparral vegetation. To that end, it would be necessary to dedicate a Biological Open Space Easement and/or Conservation Easement over a portion of each of the new lots in order to ensure perpetual preservation of the habitat values associated with TPM 20675. Protected within open space must be no less than approximately 14 acres of Semi-desert Chaparral along the "back" of the lots, with 14 acres to be subject to development.

No other mitigation is proposed.

FIGURE 2. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES – DART TPM PROPERTY, BOULEVARD

(see 200'-scale Vegetation Exhibit, attached)

TABLE 2. FLORA AND FAUNA DETECTED – DART TPM PROJECT

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Plants</u>	
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	Chamise
<i>Adenostoma sparsifolium</i>	Red-shanks
<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i>	Annual Burweed
<i>Arabis perennans</i>	Rock Cress
<i>Arctostaphylos pungens</i>	Mexican Manzanita
<i>Artemisia tridentata</i>	Great Basin Sagebrush
<i>Astragalus douglasii</i> var. <i>perstrictus</i>	Jacumba Milk-vetch
<i>Athysanus pusillus</i>	Athysanus
<i>Brassica geniculata</i> *	Perennial Mustard
<i>Bromus diandrus</i> *	Ripgut Brome
<i>Bromus rubens</i> *	Foxtail Brome
<i>Bromus tectorum</i> *	Cheat Brome
<i>Calochortus</i> sp.	Mariposa Lily
<i>Calyptridium monandrum</i>	Common Calyptridium
<i>Camissonia bistorta</i>	Southern Sun Cup
<i>Camissonia californica</i>	False Mustard
<i>Camissonia</i> sp.	Evening Primrose
<i>Caulanthus</i> sp.	Jewelflower
<i>Crassula erecta</i>	Stonecrop
<i>Ceanothus cuneatus</i>	Buckbrush Ceanothus
<i>Chamaesyce</i> sp.	Spurge
<i>Chorizanthe fimbriata</i>	Fimbriate Spineflower
<i>Corethrogyne filaginifolia</i> var. <i>virgata</i>	Sand Aster
<i>Cryptantha intermedia</i>	Common Cryptantha
<i>Cryptantha</i> sp.	Cryptantha
<i>Cuscuta ceanothi</i>	Chaparral Dodder
<i>Descurainia pinnata</i>	Tansy Mustard
<i>Dichelostemma pulchellum</i>	Blue Dicks
<i>Eriastrum</i> sp.	Eriastrum
<i>Eriogonum fasciculatum</i>	Flat-top Buckwheat
<i>Eriogonum</i> sp.	Buckwheat
<i>Eriophyllum confertiflorum</i>	Golden Yarrow

TABLE 2. FLORA AND FAUNA DETECTED - TPM 20675 (continued)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Plants (continued)</u>	
<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> *	Red-stem Stork's-bill
<i>Erodium moschatum</i> . *	White-stem Stork's-bill
<i>Eschscholzia californica</i>	California Poppy
<i>Festuca megalura</i> *	Foxtail Fescue
<i>Filago californica</i>	California Filago
<i>Galium andrewsii</i>	Prostrate Bedstraw
<i>Garrya</i> sp.	Silk-tassel
<i>Gilia</i> sp.	Gilia
<i>Gnaphalium canescens</i>	Cudweed
<i>Gutierrezia</i> sp.	Matchweed
<i>Hordeum murinum</i> *	Wild Barley
<i>Lasthenia coronaria</i>	Gold Fields
<i>Linanthus bellus</i>	Desert Beauty
<i>Lomatium uticulatum</i>	Lomatium
<i>Lotus scoparius</i>	Deerweed
<i>Lotus</i> sp.	Lotus
<i>Lupinus bicolor</i>	Bicolor Lupine
<i>Lupinus concinnus</i>	Bajada Lupine
<i>Marah macrocarpus</i>	Man Root
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> *	Horehound
<i>Microseris</i> sp.	Silver Puffs
<i>Opuntia parryi</i>	Cane Cholla
<i>Opuntia</i> sp.	Prickly Pear
<i>Paeonia californica</i>	California Peony
<i>Pectocarya linearis</i> ssp. <i>ferocula</i>	Slender Pectocarya
<i>Pectocarya penicillata</i>	Winged Pectocarya
<i>Pectocarya setosa</i>	Pectocarya
<i>Penstemon</i> sp.	Penstemon
<i>Phacelia ramosissima</i>	Phacelia
<i>Quercus cornelius-mulleri</i>	Desert Scrub Oak
<i>Rhus ovata</i>	Sugarbush
<i>Salvia columbariae</i>	Chia

TABLE 2. FLORA AND FAUNA DETECTED - TPM 20675 (continued)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Plants (continued)</u>	
<i>Schismus barbatus</i> *	Schismus
<i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> *	Tumble Mustard
<i>Spergularia</i> sp.	Sand Spurry
<i>Stephanomeria</i> sp.	Stephanomeria
<i>Stylocline gnaphalioides</i>	Everlasting Nest-straw
<i>Trichostema parishii</i>	Mountain Blue-curls
<i>Yucca schidigera</i>	Mojave Yucca
<i>Yucca whipplei</i>	Our Lord's Candle
<u>Birds</u>	
<i>Aphelocoma coerulescens</i>	Scrub Jay
<i>Carpodacus mexicanus</i>	Housefinch
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey Vulture
<i>Colaptes auratus</i>	Common Flicker
<i>Corvus corax</i>	Common Raven
<i>Dendroica occidentalis</i>	Hermit Warbler
<i>Dendroica nigrescens</i>	Black-throated Gray Warbler
<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>	Common Yellowthroat
<i>Sturnus vulgaris</i>	Starling
<i>Zenaida macroura</i>	Mourning Dove
<u>Mammals</u>	
<i>Neotoma</i> sp.	Woodrat
<i>Peromyscus maniculatus</i>	Deer Mouse
<i>Sylvilagus audubonii</i>	Desert Cottontail
<i>Sylvilagus bachmani</i>	Brush Rabbit
<i>Thomomys bottae</i>	Valley Pocket Gopher
<u>Reptiles</u>	
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	Coastal Western Whiptail
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego Horned Lizard
<i>Uta stansburiana</i>	Side-blotched Lizard

TABLE 2. FLORA AND FAUNA DETECTED - TPM 20675 (continued)

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<u>Butterflies</u>	
<i>Anthocharis cethura</i>	Felder's Orangetip
<i>Anthocharis sara</i>	Sara Orangetip
<i>Apodemia mormo virgulti</i>	Behr's Metalmark
<i>Colias</i> sp.	Sulfur Butterfly
<i>Erynnis</i> sp.	Duskywing
<i>Icaricia acmon</i>	Acmon Blue
<i>Incisalia augusta</i>	Brown Elfin
<i>Pontia protodice</i>	Common White
<i>Vanessa annabella</i>	West Coast Lady
<i>Vanessa cardui</i>	Painted Lady
<i>Vanessa</i> sp.	Lady

Total = 72 species of plants, 29 species of animals detected

* = non-native taxon **bold = sensitive species**

TABLE 3. IMPACT ANALYSIS: HABITATS: THE DART PROPERTY, TPM 20675, BOULEVARD

- Mitigation Alternative 1**

Biological Resource	Total Acres Onsite (Pre-development)	Acres Impacted (Post-development)	Acres Preserved (Post-development)	Mitigation Required	Mitigation Provided
Semi-desert Chaparral	27.9 acres	27.9 acres ¹	none	27.9 acres @ 1-to-1	offsite
Urban/Developed	5.6 acres	5.6 acres	none	none	none

- Mitigation Alternative 2**

Biological Resource	Total Acres Onsite (Pre-development)	Acres Impacted (Post-development)	Acres Preserved (Post-development)	Mitigation Required	Mitigation Provided
Semi-desert Chaparral	27.9 acres	13.95 acres	13.95 acres ²	27.9 acres @ 1-to-1	onsite
Urban/Developed	5.6 acres	5.6 acres	none	none	none

¹ Assumes full site utilization, with compensatory offsite mitigation provided.

² Assumes partial site utilization, with approximately ½ of the property to be placed in biological open space.

TABLE 4. SENSITIVE SPECIES KNOWN FROM THE VICINITY - THE DART TPM PROPERTY, BOULEVARD

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Piñon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Aimophila ruficeps canescens</i>	Rufous-crowned sparrow		X					X											M
<i>Amphispiza belli belli</i>	Bell's sage sparrow		X	X				X											M
<i>Antrozous pallidus</i>	Pallid bat		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		M
<i>Aquila chrysaetos</i>	Golden eagle		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X								M
<i>Astragalus douglasii perstrictus</i>	Jacumba Milk-vetch			X				X			X								O
<i>Bassariscus astutus</i>	Ringtail			X				X											L
<i>Berberis fremontii</i>	Fremont barberry			X							X								L
<i>Cathartes aura</i>	Turkey vulture		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									O
<i>Caulanthus simulans</i>	Payson's jewelflower			X				X			X								M
<i>Charina trivirgata roseofusca</i>	Coastal rosy boa		X	X			X	X											M
<i>Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus</i>	Coastal western whiptail			X		X	X	X											O
<i>Corynorhinus townsendii</i>	Townsend's big-eared bat			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		M
<i>Delphinium parishii subglobosum</i>	Desert larkspur												X						L
<i>Diadophis punctatus similis</i>	San Diego ringneck snake		X	X		X	X	X	X	X									M
<i>Eumops perotis californicus</i>	Greater western mastiff bat		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M
<i>Euphydryas editha quino</i>	Quino checkerspot butterfly	X	X		X			X					X			X			L
<i>Felis concolor</i>	Mountain lion		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X		L
<i>Gerea viscida</i>	Sticky gerea			X				X											M
<i>Gilia caruifolia</i>	Caraway leaved gilia				X			X	X										M
<i>Hemizonia floribunda</i>	Tecate tarplant				X	X													L
<i>Hulsea californica</i>	San Diego sunflower			X															M
<i>Hulsea vestita callicarpa</i>	Beautiful hulsea			X				X											M
<i>Lathyrus splendens</i>	Pride of California			X		X		X											L
<i>Lepus californicus bennettii</i>	S. Diego black-tailed jackrabbit		X	X	X		X	X	X	X									M
<i>Linanthus bellus</i>	Desert beauty			X															O
<i>Myotis ciliolabrum</i>	Small-footed myotis			X		X	X	X	X	X	X		X				X		M

TABLE 4. SENSITIVE SPECIES KNOWN FROM THE VICINITY - THE DART TPM PROPERTY, BOULEVARD

Scientific Name	Common Name	Federally Endangered	Coastal Sage Scrub	Mixed Chaparral	Grassland	Riparian	Oak Woodland	Chamise Chaparral	Mixed Conifer	Closed Cone Forest	Pinon-Juniper	Freshwater Marsh	Desert Scrub	Desert Wash	Salt or Alkali Marsh	Vernal Pools	Montane Meadow	Coastal or Desert Dune	Lakes and Bays	Probability of Occurrence
<i>Myotis evotis</i>	Long eared myotis			X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X		M
<i>Myotis thysanodes</i>	Fringed myotis			X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X		M
<i>Myotis volans</i>	Long legged myotis			X		X	X	X	X	X	X							X		M
<i>Myotis yumanensis</i>	Yuma myotis		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	X			M
<i>Neotoma lepida intermedia</i>	San Diego desert woodrat		X			X	X	X												M
<i>Nyctinomops macrotis</i>	Big free-tailed bat		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	M
<i>Nyctinomops femorosaccus</i>	Pocketed free-tailed bat		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	M
<i>Odocoileus hemionus</i>	Southern mule deer		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X			X			M
<i>Onchomys torridus ramona</i>	Southern grasshopper mouse			X	X	X			X											L
<i>Oreortyx pictus eremophila</i>	Mountain quail			X			X	X	X	X	X									L
<i>Pentachaeta aurea</i>	Golden-rayed pentachaeta					X						X								L
<i>Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei</i>	San Diego horned lizard		X	X	X	X		X	X											C
<i>Ribes canthariforme</i>	Morena currant			X																L
<i>Salvadora hexalepis virgultea</i>	Coast patch-nosed snake		X	X				X			X									M
<i>Sceloporus graciosus vandenburgianus</i>	Southern sagebrush lizard			X					X		X									L
<i>Streptanthus campestris</i>	Southern jewelflower			X							X									M
<i>Taxidea taxus</i>	American badger		X	X	X		X	X	X		X		X	X			X			L

Probability of Occurrence Codes:

L – Low Probability; rare species in area, and no significant habitat (animals), or distinctive perennial that would not have been missed if present onsite (plants).

M – Moderate Probability; could be expected to occur onsite on at least an occasional basis, based on habitat quality (animals), or could occur onsite, but rare, and/or poorly known (plants).

H – High Probability; certain to occur onsite on a regular basis (animals), but cryptic, or ephemeral species known from the immediate vicinity, but seasonal in occurrence (plants).

O – Observed; see text for detailed discussion.

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ATTACHMENT A. CNDDDB FORMS AS SUBMITTED TO CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FISH
AND GAME

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Mail to:
Natural Diversity Database
 California Department of Fish and Game
 1807 13th Street, Suite 202
 Sacramento, CA 95814

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
 Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
 EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Date of Field Work: 7 - 30 - 2001
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

Scientific Name: *Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*

Common Name: Jacumba Milk-vetch

Species Found? ☒ ☐ _____
yes no If not, why?
 Total No. Individuals 40 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☐ no
 Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence? ☐ no ☐ unk.
Yes, Occ. #
 Collection? If yes: _____
Number Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Vince Scheidt
Address: 3158 Occidental Street
 San Diego, CA 92122
Email Address: vince@san.nv.com
Phone: (858) 457-3873

Plant Information

Phenology: 80.00 20.00
% vegetative % flowering % fruiting

Animal Information

Age Structure: ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐
breeding wintering burrow site rookery nesting other

Location (please also attach or draw map on back)

The site is an approximately 33.5-acre parcel of vacant land located off Ribbonwood Road and Roadrunner Lane in the Boulevard area of unincorporated San Diego County (map over).

County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: _____
 Quad Name: _____ Elevation: _____
 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____ T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____
 UTM: Zone: _____ (10, 11) Datum: _____ (NAD83, NAD27, WG584, other)
 Source: _____ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: _____ Meters
 UTM Coordinates _____

Habitat Description (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope)

Nearly 100% of the site supports mature Semi-desert Chaparral vegetation, indicated by large, hard-woody shrubs, including Red-shanks (*A. densostoma sparsifolium*), Chamise (*A. fasciculatum*), Mexican Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens*), Silk-tassel (*Garrya*), Buckbrush *Ceanothus* (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and others. Also present in open areas are soft-woody species, such as Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and Flat-top Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*).

Other rare species? *Lynanthus bellus*, *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilliei*, *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*

Site Information Overall site quality: ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Current / surrounding land use: Development surrounds site on most sides. Some minor foot-traffic through the site by undocumented workers

Visible disturbances / possible threats: Site proposed for development, would create three lots. Portion of each lot could be preserved in open space, but offsite mitigation also an option.

Comments:

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- ☐ Keyed (cite reference): _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☐ Other: _____

Photographs: (check one or more)

Plant / animal ☐ ☐
 Habitat ☐ ☐
 Diagnostic feature ☐ ☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ☐ yes ☐ no

California Native Species Field Survey Form

Mail to:
 Natural Diversity Database
 California Department of Fish and Game
 1807 13th Street, Suite 202
 Sacramento, CA 95814

For Office Use Only

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
 Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
 EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Date of Field Work: 3 - 11 - 2003
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

Scientific Name: **Linanthus bellus**

Common Name: **Desert Beauty**

Species Found? ☒ yes ☐ no If not, why? _____
 Total No. Individuals 100.00 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☒ no
 Is this an existing NDDB occurrence? ☐ yes ☒ no ☐ unk.
 Yes, Occ. # _____
 Collection? If yes: _____
 Number _____ Museum / Herbarium _____

Reporter: Vince Scheidt
 Address: 3158 Occidental Street
San Diego, CA 92122
 Email Address: vince@san.m.com
 Phone: (858) 457-3873

Plant Information
 Phenology: 80.00 20.00
% vegetative % flowering % fruiting

Animal Information
 Age Structure: # adults # juveniles # unknown
☐ breeding ☐ wintering ☐ burrow site ☐ rookery ☐ nesting ☐ other

Location (please also attach or draw map on back)

The site is an approximately 33.5-acre parcel of vacant land located off Ribbonwood Road and Roadrunner Lane in the Boulevard area of unincorporated San Diego County (map over).

County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: _____
 Quad Name: _____ Elevation: _____
 T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____ T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____
 UTM: Zone: _____ (10, 11) Datum: _____ (NAD83, NAD27, WGS84, other)
 Source: _____ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: _____ Meters
 UTM Coordinates: _____

Habitat Description (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope)

Nearly 100% of the site supports mature Semi-desert Chaparral vegetation, indicated by large, hard-woody shrubs, including Red-shanks (*A. densostoma sparsifolium*), Chamise (*A. fasciculatum*), Mexican Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens*), Silk-tassel (*Garrya*), Buckbrush *Ceanothus* (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and others. Also present in open areas are soft-woody species, such as Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and Flat-top Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*).

Other rare species? *Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*, *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilliei*, *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*

Site Information Overall site quality: ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Current / surrounding land use: Development surrounds site on most sides. Some minor foot-traffic through the site by undocumented workers

Visible disturbances / possible threats: Site proposed for development, would create three lots. Portion of each lot could be preserved in open space, but offsite mitigation also an option.

Comments:

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- ☐ Keyed (cite reference) _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☐ Other: _____

Photographs: (check one or more) Slide Print
 Plant / animal ☐ ☐
 Habitat ☐ ☐
 Diagnostic feature ☐ ☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ☐ yes ☐ no

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California Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95814

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Date of Field Work: 7 - 30 - 2001
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Scientific Name: *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvillei*

Common Name: San Diego Coast Horned Lizard

Species Found? ☒ yes ☐ no If not, why? _____
Total No. Individuals 1 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☒ no
Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence? ☒ no ☐ unk.
Yes, Occ. # _____
Collection? If yes: _____
Number _____ Museum / Herbarium _____

Reporter: Vince Scheidt
Address: 3138 Occidental Street
San Diego, CA 92122
Email Address: vince@san.nm.com
Phone: (858) 457-3873

Plant Information
Phenology: _____
% vegetative _____ % flowering _____ % fruiting _____

Animal Information
Age Structure: 1
adults _____ # juveniles _____ # unknown _____
☐ breeding ☐ wintering ☐ burrowing ☐ roosting ☐ nesting ☐ other

Location (please also attach or draw map on back)

The site is an approximately 33.5-acre parcel of vacant land located off Ribbonwood Road and Roadrunner Lane in the Boulevard area of unincorporated San Diego County (map over).

County: San Diego Landowner / Mgr.: _____
Quad Name: _____ Elevation: _____
T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____ T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____
UTM: Zone: _____ (10, 11) Datum: _____ (NAD83, NAD27, WGS84, other)
Source: _____ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: _____ Meters
UTM Coordinates _____

Habitat Description (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope)

Nearly 100% of the site supports mature Semi-desert Chaparral vegetation, indicated by large, hard-woody shrubs, including Red-shanks (*A. denostoma sparsifolium*), Chamise (*A. fasciculatum*), Mexican Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos pungens*), Silk-tassel (*Garrya*), Buckbrush *Ceanothus* (*Ceanothus cuneatus*), and others. Also present in open areas are soft-woody species, such as Great Basin Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*) and Flat-top Buckwheat (*Eriogonum fasciculatum*).

Other rare species? *Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*, *Lithanthis bellus*, *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*

Site Information Overall site quality: ☐ Excellent ☒ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Poor

Current / surrounding land use: Development surrounds site on most sides. Some minor foot-traffic through the site by undocumented workers.

Visible disturbances / possible threats: Site proposed for development, would create three lots. Portion of each lot could be preserved in open space, but offsite mitigation also an option.

Comments:

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- ☐ Keyed (cite reference) _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☐ Other: _____

Photographs: (check one or more)

Plant / animal ☐ Slide ☐ Print
Habitat ☐ ☐
Diagnostic feature ☐ ☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ☐ yes ☐ no

California Native Species Field Survey Form

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California Department of Fish and Game
1807 13th Street, Suite 202
Sacramento, CA 95814

For Office Use Only

Date of Field Work: 7 - 30 - 2001
month (mm) date (dd) year (yyyy)

Source Code _____ Quad Code _____
Elm Code _____ Occ. No. _____
EO Index No. _____ Map Index No. _____

Scientific Name: *Cnemidophorus tigris multiscutatus*

Common Name: Coastal Whiptail

Species Found? ☒ ☐ _____
yes no If not, why?
Total No. Individuals 3 Subsequent Visit? ☐ yes ☒ no
Is this an existing NDDDB occurrence? ☒ no ☐ unk.
Yes, Occ. # _____
Collection? If yes: _____
Number Museum / Herbarium

Reporter: Vince Scheidt
Address: 3158 Occidental Street
San Diego, CA 92122
Email Address: vince@san.lt.com
Phone: (858) 457-3873

Plant Information

Phenology: _____
% vegetative % flowering % fruiting

Animal Information

Age Structure: 3
adults # juveniles # unknown
☐ breeding ☐ wintering ☐ burrow site ☐ rookery ☐ nesting ☐ other

Location (please also attach or draw map on back)

The site is an approximately 33.5-acre parcel of vacant land located off Ribbonwood Road and Roadrunner Lane in the Boulevard area of unincorporated San Diego County (map over).

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Quad Name: _____ Elevation: _____
T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____ T _____ R _____ 1/4 of _____ 1/4 of Section _____
UTM: Zone: _____ (10, 11) Datum: _____ (NA D83, NAD 27, WG584, other)
Source: _____ (GPS, map & type, etc.) Point Accuracy: _____ Meters
UTM Coordinates: _____

Habitat Description (plant communities, dominants, associates, substrates/soils, aspects/slope)

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Other rare species? *Astragalus douglasii* var. *perstrictus*, *Lilanthus bellus*, *Phrynosoma coronatum blainvilliei*

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Comments:

Determination: (check one or more, and fill in blanks)

- ☐ Keyed (cite reference) _____
☐ Compared with specimen housed at: _____
☐ Compared with photo / drawing in: _____
☐ By another person (name): _____
☐ Other: _____

Photographs: (check one or more)

Slide Print
Plant / animal ☐ ☐
Habitat ☐ ☐
Diagnostic feature ☐ ☐

May we obtain duplicates at our expense? ☐ yes ☐ no